rears.

## LEADERS MEET ROOSEVELT.

THEY FIND OUT AT ONCE THAT HE IS A MAN TO THE TO.

Try Some Rainbows on Him and Find That Rainbows Don't Go-Then, Among Them, They Get at the Facts About the Canvass and Find That It Is a Go, and No Mistake

Theodore Roosevelt had a long and very frank talk with the Assembly district leaders of New York county yesterday afternoon. The conference took place in the rooms of the Republican County Committee on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building. greer district leader was present. The conference began shortly before 4 o'clock and constaned until about half past 6. When it was erer the meeting was behind closed doorsone of the district leaders who had attended

"I have attended a good many political conferences, but this is the greatest one that I ever knew anything about. That man Rooseselt is a corker. I never knew anything about him personally until to-day. Now I feel that I know him pretty well. I am not exactly what you might call emotional, but after hearing Boosevelt talk and seeing the man, I tell you he is a good fellow to stick to. You know exactly where he is, and if a fellow tries to dodge him that chap feels mighty uncomfortable before he gets through. I have been in politics in this State for about twenty years and for a good part of that time I have been a district leader in this city. Therefore I come pretty near knowing what I am talking about when I tell you that there never was a Gubernatorial sampaign in the history of the State where there was such a thorough understanding between the candidate and the men who were to get out the votes. He talked to us pretty plainly sometimes, but we understood that he meant exactly what he said and we all concluded that the thing for us to do was to folow his lead and get a move on quiek."

The conference was called at Col. Roosevelt's own request. He told Congressman Quigg and the other managers of the Republican camraign in this country that he wanted to meet the men who are responsible for getting out the vote in the different Assembly districts on election day. He said he knew some of them personally, more he only knew by sight, and a few he didn't know at all. He told the managers that he wanted to find out what kind of men were to work for him on election day and he wanted those men to know just what raid he had no doubt that the district leaders could give him many valuable suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign and he said there were a few things he wanted to tell the leaders. Accordingly the conference was arranged.

After an interchange of greetings between the candidate and the district leaders, Col. Boosevelt suggested that the way to begin was to begin, and that they would better get down to business at once. Then he asked who should talk first. Everybody wanted to hear about the Colonel's trip through the State, and so he gave a brief history of it. He told the leaders that everywhere he went he was received not only with enthusiasm, but with the kindest expressions of encourage ment and support. This enthusiasm and these expressions of encouragement, he said, he was sure were not at all personal to him but came from the fulness of the hearts of a people who believe in the cause of the Resablican party in this State and who believe in standing by the President and the flag until at least, a much more formidable document than a peace protocol has been signed to evidence that the war is over and that Spala and the United States are actually at

He told them that he had had some experience in addressing public meetings and he had had on more than one occasion the privilege of meeting large numbers of people But he said that never in all his public experience had he ever seen so large and enthusiastic crowds as those which greeted him from the time he left Weehawken until he got back to the Grand Central Station. If crowds and enthusiasm were any indication of the number of votes which the Republican ticket would secure north of the Bronx, the ticket would receive a tremendous plurality. mid, however, that crowds and enthusiasm that whather or not the vote was got out on election day depended upon the district leaderejof New York county quite as much as upon e leaders up the State. After he had told his story Col. Roosevelt said he was ready to hear from the leaders.

The reports were taken up, it was said, by districts, and the leaders gave the most reseate view of the situation in their particuist balliwicks. The general opinion seemed to s that there was absolutely no opposition to the Republican candidates. This thing had run along for a short time, when Col. Roosevelt interrupted the report of one of the leaders with a remark which was, in substance, reported to be as follows:

"This is simply beautiful, gentlemen, but let me tell you right here that you needn't be a bit afraid of hurting my feelings or discouraging me. When a man is running for office he can get all kinds of encouraging reports. If they were all true and his opponent got the same kind of reports both would be elected by a tremendous plurality. The difficulty is to get reports that are not encouraging. Now, I know emething about New York politics and the political conditions in these very districts of which you are the leaders. I know, just as well as you know, that there is opposition to me in many districts. Now, gentlemen, let's know just what that opposition is. Let us know the exact truth. We will all feel better after it is known. If in any district there is strong opposition to me let's know all about it. If there is some opposition in other districts let's know about that. When we know the exact strength of the enemy we shall then know the best way

to whip him. Now, let's have facts." It is reported that there was a sort of general allence for a few minutes after Col. Roosevelt's remark, but then the work began all over again and by the time all of the reports were in the east situation in each Assembly district was known, not only to Col. Roosevelt, but to all the Other Assembly district leaders. When the conference broke up it was learned that, while it was brought out that there were some weak spots in the Ecoublican lines through the county, the reports were, in general, particularly gratifying to both the leaders and the andidate. The fact was brought out that not a years has the Republican party been so thorcashly united in a State campaign. Further than that there is an enthusiasm not only among the legulars but among the independents which has seldom shown itself in any state rampaign. The reports brought out the fact that in many districts men who are not younceded with the Republican organization is his way and some men who have been consected with Tammany Hall are making a house-to-house canvass for Col. Roosevelt. This work those men are doing entirely unsolicited and of their own motion. When saked why they are doing it they answer simply and frankly that they don't want to see a sap of Col. Roosevelt's character and courage defeated. oughly united in a State campaign. Further

bir they are doing it they answer simman of Col. Roosevelt's character and courage
detated.
The last question that was taken up at the
conference was the registration. Col. Rooserei was told of the work which the leaders had
done previous to the first two days of registration and how at told of the much greater efforts
that are being out forth and will be put forth
the get liepublicans to register to-day and Satstone the work of gretting the voters to the
places of registration and some of the leaders
made other suggestions. The result was that
a most comprehensive scheme of work in the
various districts was laid out and approved.

## REGISTER TO-DAY!

To-Morrow You May Be Ill or Busy or Away -Register To-Day and Get It Done. To-day and to-morrow are the last days for registration, and any votor who neglects to

register will not be able to vote in November. This election is of too great importance for any man to fail to have a voice in it. No voter who is worthy of the franchise should neglect to make the weight of his ballot count in deolding the issues the effect of which must be felt upon the national life of America, and even of the world, for generations to come. Yet a little carelesaness to-day or to-morrow will deprive thousands of men of the opportunity to have their voice in this important decision. Neither should voters neglect registering today because there is a chance to-morrow Nothing was ever done to-morrow. Leave the fatal "maliana" to the Spaniards and register to-day.

LEFENTRITT "NOT FIT" IN 1888 Croker Turned Him Down Thrice, But He's

Good Enough for a Wide-Open Town. In 1889 David Leventritt was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Henry Sischoff, Jr., was also a candidate. Croker had practically declared that Mr. Bisshoff should be nominated. Leventritt, who was at that time a personal friend of Police Commissioner Martin, got Martin to plead his cause with Mr. Croker. The result was that Bischoff was put off with a promised nomination for Register, and Leventritt was slated for the Common Pleas bench.

At the County Convention in Tammany Hall. when it came time for nominations, Mr. Lev entritt's name was presented and somebody got up to second the nomination. While this man was making his speech, a Tammany Hall lawyer sought Mr. Croker and some of the other leaders in a great hurry, and, as quickly as possible, told the history of the Luces case about which much has already been printed and the connection of the firm of Newcomb & Leventritt with it. This man told Mr. Croker that the case was familiar to every law

& Leventritt with it. This man told Mr. Croker that the case was familiar to every lawyer in the city of New York, and that it would never do to nominate a man for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas whose professional record had been so besmirched.

The story was all news to Mr. Croker and the other Tammany leaders, but they saw that it would never do to nominate Leventritt. A hasty conference was called in one corner of the room. Instructions had been given in the meantime to the man who was seconding Leventritt's nomination to keep on talking and throw as much eloquence into his speech as possible. The man obeyed his instructions, and while he was speaking it was decided that Leventritt must not be nominated. The tip was hurriedly passed around that Bischoff's name should be presented immediately and that he should be nominated. The orders were carried out, and when the vote was taken the most surgrised man in the hall was David Leventritt. Bischoff's nomination was almost unanimous, and it was some time before Mr. Leventritt knew what had happened. On two or three occasions since 1689 Mr. Leventritt has sought a judiciary nomination, but he was always reminded of the Lucca cases and told that it would never do to go before the people with that record. After having turned this man down on no less than three occasions, Mr. Croker must have decided that his year was just the time to put on the Supreme bench a man whom he had found to be unfit to be nominated in 1889, in 1894, or in 1895.

COL. M'CLELLAN'S WIFE WITH US. The Tammany Congressman Says She's Gone Over to Roosevelt.

The Hon, Theodore Boosevelt, Republican andidate for Governor, walked out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday afternoon on his way to Republican County Headquarters at 1 Madi son avenue. He bumped into Col. George B. McClellan, the Tammany Congressman for the Twelfth New York district. Hello, Colonel!" said Col. McClellan to Col.

'How are you, Colonel!" replied Col. Boose-

'How's your health?" asked Col. McClellan. "Fine," replied Col. Roosevelt.
"Well. Coionel," responded Col. McClellan, 'I am very sorry to say that Mrs. McClellan

has 'ratted' and gone over to you." "Thanks, my dear Colonel," replied Col. Receivedt. "My only sorrow is that you haven't joined Mrs. McClellan in the good work."
The two Colonels shook hands, and Col. Me-Cleilan said afterward that if all of the voters of New York State were like Mrs. McClellan Col. Roosevelt would have a million majority,

QUAY TO MAKE A SPEECH.

Preparing an Address Which He Purposes to Deliver in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-Senator Quay for more than a week has had in preparation a speech which he purposes to publicly delive in Philadelphia some night next week, in answer to the attacks made upon him on the stump as well as in answer to the criminal charges growing out of the alleged misuse of

charges growing out of the alleged misuse of the funds of the People's Bank. The speech will probably be delivered at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

Senator Quay has not a commanding voice for public oratory, and the rôle of public speaker is one of the latest and newest experiencee in his long career as a politician. The speech is now under preparation at the rooms of the Republican State Committee in Philadelphia. The Senator will rehearse it and then read it in public from typewritten pages. It is said that the speech will answer all the attacks that have ever been made on his career.

ROUGH RIDER BETS ON ROOSEFELT. Covers \$500 of the Van Wyck Money Tha Bell & Co. Are Handling.

A rough rider, who would not allow his name to be made public, called yesterday at the of fice of Bell & Co., the Stock Exchange firm that has been placing Van Wyck money upon even terms. He produced \$500 in cash, which he terms. He produced \$500 in cash, which he said he wanted to wager that Col. Roosevelt would be elected Governor. The firm accommodated him. Other Boosevelt backers who covered Bell & Co.'s money wers J. S. Bache, Morton & Tunstall, and Washington Sellgman, each of whom put up \$500. Altogether \$4.000 of the Van Wyck money which is being handled by the firm was covered during the day. the day.

In the ring at Morris Park yesterday Mattie
Looram, taking the Roosevelt end, bet \$700
even with J. Mahoney.

OF COURSE DEVERY DENIES.

Everybody Knows the Town's Wide Open

Except the Chief of Police. Chief Devery made a show of indignation resterday at the charges published in THE Sun and Harper's Weekly that the town was run wide open by Tammany Ball. Any one who will take the trouble can see for him-self. The Chief of Folice alone cannot. "The statements are not true," he said. "They are simply general allegations. If any specific complaint reaches me, it will receive prompt attention. I have the utmost faith in my inspectors and commanding officers and know they will do their duty."

Tribute from the Conquered.

Richard Croker's visit to the Manhattan Club couple of weeks ago, when his candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck, was trotted out for exhibition, resulted yesterday in the following notice to all the members signed by David B. Gilbert, Secretary:

"The Board of Managers of the Manhattan club requests a contribution from each member to a fund to be given to the State Commit tee to aid the election of the Democratic ticket. Noiens Volens.

"I shall be elected by a large majority, noisus colens," said Mr. David Leventritt to a group of reporters last night. He is one of the Tam-many candidates for Supreme Court Justice.

No Croker Bar Association Yet. Mr. Charles Strauss has failed up to date to form his Croker Bar Association. The fortyeight hours he promised to get it up in elapsed yesterday morning.

## BLANCO MEANT TO FIGHT.

HE DIDN'T PROPOSE TO GIVE VI CUBA TO THE AMERICANS.

Organized a Plot to Proclaim a Revolution in Havana Against the Sovereignty of Spain and Declare a Spanish-American Republic, with Himself at the Head.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 20 .- According to a private telegram received in Washington to-day from Havana Captain-General Blanco, Gen. Pando and other prominent Spaniards had, at the time of the surrender of Santiago, organized a plot to proclaim a Spanish-American republic in Cuba. The preliminary steps had all been taken, and had the plot succeeded the United States might have had another war on

It is well known that Gen. Bianco was from the first strongly in favor of prolonging the war against the United States and the Cuban asurgents, and had declared his intention of taking the fleid himself at the head of the Spanish army and meeting the American forces in open battle, contesting yard by yard the territory of Cuba with the invaders. He was therefore bitterly opposed to the action of the Madrid Government in entering into peace negotiations, which meant the surrender of Cuba and the evacuation of the Spanish forces from the island.

Gen. Blanco called into consultation Gen. Pando, together with his staff and chief supporters, including the leaders among the volunteers in Havana, and there was much dis cussion as to what was to be done. (hiban spies were aware of the secret meetings of the eaders, which were frequent, but were unable to learn what question was being considered, and it was only recently that the plot was re-

The plan was that Gen. Blanco should pro claim a revolution in Havana against the overeignty of Spain and declare a Spanish-American republic, with himself at the head of the Government. All the various leaders of the sivil government and the commanders of the volunteers and the Spanish army were to concur in the movement, sever their allegiance to Spain, and turn over their commands to Gen. Bianco under his new government. The movement was to be entirely free and independent of the insurgents, who were not to be recognized to any extent, but only the strictly Spanish element was to be regarded. With the Spanish army in and about Havana and the volunteers all supporting the new revolutionary government under Bianco Spain would have been in a hopeless conditior, and would be forced to surrender its sovereignty and recognize the American republic, with himself at the head of surrender its sovereignty and recognize the

independence of the new Spanish-American reunblic.

But the plotters went further than this, which was necessary in order to carry out the scheme and to secure supplies and provisions. Envoys were sent out from Havana by Gen. Blanco to all the Spanish-American countries to secure their cooperation and aid and their recognition of the new republic as soon as it should be declared by Gen. Blanco. This would insure the government of Blanco belligerent rights, and was intended to be a means which would insure them supplies to carry out the movement. Gen. Pando, the most trusted servant of Gen. Blanco and the second in command on the Island, was secretly despatched to Mexico, and like the other ambassadors, worked in secret and with a twofold purpose. Whenever discovered it was shown that they were endeavoring to secure supplies for the Spanish Army and for the suffering people of Havana, but another and most important part of their mission was to impress upon the various Governments the sincerity of the movement to establish another Spanish-American republic which they would be in duty bound to recognize.

movement to establish another Spanish-American republic which they would be in duty bound to recognize.

Gen, Pando, who was incognito in Mexico, was recognized at Vera Crus and several other Mexican dities, but it is said that he nevertheless succeeded in impressing many loaders of the Mexican Government with the idea that Gen. Blanco would shortly proplaim himself as Dictator of a new Spanish-American republic. At the time of his return from Mexico and his landing at Batabano he was enthusiastic over the project, and believed that it could be successfully carried out. Simultaneously Gen. Aldecoa and Gen, Pujol returned from similar missions to some of the South and Central Spanish-American republics with their reports to be submitted to Gen. Blanco looking toward the execution of their plot.

Following this came the Spanish defeats on sea and land, and other returning envoys on this account reported lukewarmness on the part of the Governments to which they had been commissioned. Gen. Blanco endcavored to the best of his ability, and with the active cooperation of all his ilcutenants, to revive and continue the project, but the fact that Spain soon afterward began to sue for peace put an end to the plan. Nevertheless, Gen. Blanco projected against the overtures and desired to haye the war continued.

soon afterward began to sue for peace put an end to the plan. Nevertheless, Gen. Blanco protested against the overtures and desired to have the war continued.

There is a question as to whether the plot was devised in Mairid, with the consent of senor Segasta and the Government, or whether it was purely an act of treachery on the part of Gen. Blanco and his supporters. The fact that Spain began suit for peace after the fall of santiago and that Gen. Blanco's plan was thereby prevented from being carried into execution, leads those who have discovered the plot to the belief that Gen. Blanco and the leaders of the Bpanish army who wanted to prolong the fight for their own individual benefit, had acted independently. However, it is also thought that Gen. Binneo's intention was ultimately, if he could succeed in establishing his Spanish-American republic, to turn it over to Spain, either by purchase or otherwise, at the end of a certain time.

Afurther part of the plot was to reach out, after the republic had been established in Havana, and conquer the remaining portions of the island held by the insurgents as fast as possible until the Island should be entirely reclaimed. Gen. Blanco and his supporters also labored under the belief that by revolting against Spain and declaring an independent government, which should be firmly and strongly organized, they would get the recognition of their independence from the United States, which the insurgents and falled to secure.

After the surrender the report was sent out.

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After the surrender the report was sent out that leave of absence had been given Gen. Pando by Gen. Blanco, and that he was permitted to return to Spain. It now develops that he was recalled by the Madrid Government for the part he had taken in the plan for the mock rebellion. Gen. Blanco, when the facts ostensibly became known to the home Government, having made it appear that Gen. Pando and not himself was at the head of the movement.

NINTE NEW YORK POTES TO QUIT. Doesn't Want to Go to Porto Rico-Man Who Said It Did Licked.

The Ninth Regiment, which has been on a urlough for thirty days, will be mustered out on Oct. 31. The soldiers of the regiment were ssembled in their armory yesterday and al lowed to vote on the matter. They decided by a large majority that they wished to quit the service. Col. Greene said his orders were to have the regiment mustered out on the date

have the regiment mustered out on the date mentioned. Edmund Raubitscheck, a private in the Ninth Regiment, got a beating last night at the hands of Oorporals McKenna and McManus of the same regiment. When the regiment was at Chickamauga Raubitscheck, it is said, came nome on a furlough, and caused to be published in a New York paper a story to the effect that the men of the Ninth were just dying for a chance to do garrison duty in Porto Rico. The opposite was true, it is said, and the feeling against Baubitscheck in the regiment was very bitter. Last night, while Raubitscheck was in a saloon at Fortieth atreet and Sixth avenue, McKenna and McManus came in and jumped on him. They punched him all ever the place. Finally a policeman was called and McKenna was locked up in the West Thirtleth street station. McManus escaped. up in the West Thirtieth street station. Me-Manus escaped.
Shortly after McKenna was locked up the soldiers of his regiment began to troop into the station to congratulate him. McKenna is six feet high and strongly built. Raubitscheck is a very small man.

OUR POLITICAL COLONEL

Bryan's Request to Be Excused from Testifying Before the Army Commission, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 20.-Col. Bryan's remarks before the War Investigating Commis sion this afternoon, when he begged to be excused from testifying concerning his regiment, are commented on here as a political move, indi-cating aspirations to Presidential honors. He explained. "For reasons that you will appreclate."

The commission did not press him, and Col. Bryan was not urged to tell why Major Harrison had pronounced his regiment the dirtiest in camp, or why his men desired to be mustered out and sent home. It is reported that Col. Bryan was timid of facing the investigation, believing that his answers might hurt his chances for future political honors.

BANK PRESIDENT TO GO? Directors of Mechanics and Traders' to

The sun.

Consider President Bultes's Operations. A meeting of the directors of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Broadway and Broome street, will be held to-day, at which it is under stood Fernando Baltes, the President of the bank, will be asked to resign. Mr. Baltes has been President for only about two years.

fore that he had been cashier for twenty-five

An examination of the bank has been made by State Bank Examiner Judson within the at few days. The examination was made at the suggestion of the Clearing House Committee, because of rumors that have been circulated recently in which the name of the bank was mentioned. The result of the ex amination has been reported by Mr Judson to Banking State Superintendent Kilburn and to President W. A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, who is Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. His report was in effect that the bank is perfectly solvent and that its capital is absolutely unimpaired,

fer in the course of business. The rumors which caused the examination to be made appear to have grown out of the offering in the financial district of notes either drawn or indorsed by President Baltes. Stock bank was offered as collateral against the notes drawn by Mr. Baltes According to current report it was by means o such notes that control of the bank's stock was secured at the time of his election to the Presidency of the bank. That is, Mr. Baltes bor rowed money on his own stock and with the money obtained more stock to borrow more

though there had been some inroads upon its

surplus, which, however, any bank might suf-

money obtained more stock to borrow more money on.

The notes indorsed by Mr. Baltes are reported to include some of the Tacoma and Columbia River Rallroad, of 40 Wall street, a road projected from Tacoma, Wash., to Dallas, Or., a distance of 145 miles, of which but 13% miles has been built.

W. A. Nash, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, said last night that the Bank Examiner had reported to him the result of his examination of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and that from this report the Clearing House Committee was convinced that the bank was solvent and the capital was unimpaired.

"There may have been inroads on the bank's surplus," he said, "but that might occur at any time when the bank had indebtedness to liquidate." Mr. Nash and the Clearing House Committee Mr. Nash and that there was nothing in the bank's condition which would call for action on the part of the Clearing House.

PORTO RICAN WANTS TO FOTE. Says He's an American New and Will Try

to Register To-Day. A. Veler Alvarado, a native-born Porto Rican, living at 208 East Ninth street, wants to ote at the coming election, and he is going to make an attempt to register to-day at 278 East Teath street in the Ninth Election dis trict of the Fourteenth Assembly district. Since noon on Tuesday Mr. Alvarado thinks he has been an American citizen. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Porto Rico on Tuesday, making Porto Rico a part of the United States. Mr. Alvarado considers himself an American citizen now, and therefore he is go ing to claim a citizen's rights. He has lived in this county more than a year and in the State five years. He has resided the necessary length of time in the Assembly district. "I'm an American since Tuesday noon," said Mr. Alvarado, "and I'm going to vote or know the reason why. I've never taken out naturalization papers, although I have been in the United States for over five years. Whas Porto Ricco became an integrapart of the United States I became an American citizen. I have consuited a lawyer and he tells me that my point is well taken. If I have the right to vote, at least 1,000 other native born Porto Ricans living in this State can vote at the coming election. I am informed that when Texas became a part of the United States the inhabitants of that territory assumed the rights of citizenship immediately. If that is true, I can't see how I can be prevented from voting." ing to claim a citizen's rights. He has lived

## M'KINLEY LEAVES CHICAGO. He Attends a Reception of Bailroad Man and Speaks Briefly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20. - President McKinley reached the end of the formalities of his visit to Chicago this afternoon when he attended a reception which marked the road men's organization. The reception was at the armory of the First Regiment. The building was crowded with the railway men and their friends and the women of their auxlliary associations, and crowds stood in a drigzling rain outside to see the President when he entered. There were represented among the railway people the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, and Bailroad Trainmen, the Order of Bailroad Confuctors, and the Railway Telegrabhers Union and the women's auxiliaries of the or-

Union and the women's auxiliaries of the order.

The President spoke briefly to the assemblage and counted himself fortunate, he said, to have the privilege of meeting the representatives of railroad organizations. He added:

"The railroad men of the country had for the flag of the country, and in every great crisis of our nation's history, in war or peace, the men from your great organizations have been loyal and faithful to every duty and obligation. You carry daily and hourly the freightage of humanity. They trust to you, to your integligence and your fidelity for the saleguarding of their lives. I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart that in the great systems so interwoven with the everyday life of the citizens of the republic we have such appliedd character and such high intelligence."

The President said that there were fewer. The President said that there were fewer

The President said that there were fewer empties on the bide tracks, and remarked that the more his hearers used the freight car the oftener they saw the pay car. He congratulated them on this evidence of prosperity.

This morning the President received some calls. Among the visitors was a delegation of women from Holy Angels' Church, who called to present to Mrs. McKinley a vase as a testimonial of their regard for her.

The President left late this evening on his way to Washington over the Pennsylvania system. He will make saveral stops to-morrow in Indiana and Ohio.

GRINDING NIGHT AND DAY.

Minneapolis Flour Mills Are Breaking All Previous Records.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.-The Minne apolis flour mills are engaged just at present in breaking all previous records and the wheels are whirling night and day, Sundays not exthrough as possible before navigation closes is partly responsible.

The quantity ground just week was 348,830 barrels, against 359,405 the preceding week. As most of the mills run on Bunday the produc-tion this week will exceed 360,000 barrels.

Three Runaway Schoolboys Killed by a Train BUFFALO, Oct. 20.-Frederick Preener, 11 rears old; William Preener, aged 9, and Joan loatsworth, aged 10, were instantly killed at open to-day by a Lehigh Valley pussenger train. The boys had run away from school in Cheektowaga and were stealing a ride to Buf falo on a freight train. When the train stopped they jumped off, landing right in front of the passenger train, which was making forty inless an hour. Their bodies were frightfully disgured. It was not until the children failed to return from school at the usual time that the parents learned of the tragedy.

Gov. Foster's Wife Has Yellow Fever. NEW ORLHANS, La., Oct. 20 .- Among the new

uses of yellow fever reported at Baton Rouge is that of Mrs. Foster, wife of Gov. Foster. The latter refused to leave the State capital when the fever started there, believing that it would be undignified for a Governor to desert the capital and remained with his entire family, wile and six children.

Stockbroker Makes & Cent and a Quarter The Stock Exchange ticker reported yester-day the sale of a twenty-dollar United States 3 per cent. bond at 105%. The commission of 1-16 of I per cent. netted the bruker I'd cents. OUR INFLEXIBLE DEMANDS.

SPANIARDS SAY WE WON'T MAKE ANY CONCESSION FOR PRACE.

Our Commissioners Silent When the Spanish Wax Elequent-Negotiations on Our Side Conducted Entirely in Writing-We Are Accused of Refusing to Yield an Inch. Special Cable Despatches to Tan Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 21 .- The Paris correspondent of the Times records a visit he received from a great Spanish personare, who seems to have been commissioned to assertain the trend of public opinion on the peace negotiations." The correspondent says that the personage appeared to be much depressed. He said he nad found great general sympathy for Spain but had not discovered any possibility of obtaining moral support against the America delegates, who were inflexible in their demands, and who, with much politeness, had categorically refused hitherto to make the slightest concession in any of their instructions. I seems that they have never asked Washingon for the slightest modifications. The Americans adhere to the method of con

lucting the negotiations by written memorials and written replies. The Spaniards try repeatedly to start a verbal discussion in order to obtain a deviation from the inflexible line followed by the Americans. Senor Abargues, a member of the Spanish Commission who is reputed to be a master of English, especially attempts to initiate conversation. Be ing eloquent, he always profoundly impresse he Americans, who listen attentively, but rigdly maintain their procedure The personage told the correspondent that he

found the Spaniards much discouraged. They were convinced that the United States was bent on a rigorous exercise of its rights as a vic-tor. He recalled the statement of Prince Bismarck as to the necessity of avoiding the abuse of victory, by which the conqueror loads himself with a crushing burden that is almost more damaging to himself than to the

"The Americans," continued the speaker. are not adopting this wise and humane view. They refuse to make any concession on the financial question. We have vainly urged that they themselves accepted financial obligations from England after the war of independence, accepted bur dens in connection with Texas, and that it would be an arbitrary course and a vexation precedent to throw the Cuban debt on Spain. All has been useless. Now, what our delegate should say to them if they persist is:

"'We are in your hands. You are the vic tors. We once committed the folly of going to war with you because you did not leave us time to avoid it and because you treated us so that we were bound to plunge into war, though we foresaw the result.

'T But we will not commit the fresh folly of ecommencing it in any form. We submit to your dictates and leave the world to judge them, but no human force can compel subscribe to them and we shall not subscribe. Paum, Oct. 20.—The Gaulois says that from such information as is obtainable there is reason to believe that an understanding has been reached by the Peace Commission in the matter of the Cuban debt, upon the basis that the United States refuses to assume the debt, vet will guarantee debts contracted solely in the interest of the island. The Gaulois asserts that political motives

are at the bottom of the postponement of yes-terday's session of the Peace Commission. The American Commissioners, the paper argues replied to certain arguments on the part of the panish by declaring that the United State would definitely refuse to accept the whole Cuban debt, though they were prepared to guarantee the local debts incurred in Cuban development. This contention on the part of the Americans was submitted by the Spaniards to the Madrid Government, which delayed its answer, hence the postponement.

Respecting the Philippines, the Gaulois says it is learned from a trustworthy source that when the protocol was drafted and was submitted prior to signature to the Madrid Government, the Sagasta Cabinet agreed to its the islands should be maintained intact. The Washington Government offered no objection to this, and Spain thereupon approved the protocol, containing a vague clause referring to the occupation of Manila

The Gaulois points out the fact that the Republicans of various States include the question of the retention of the Philippines in their election platforms. The American Commis sion at Paris is chiefly composed of Republi cans, and they would consequently feel the awkwardness of discussing the Philippine lest the admission that Spanish sovereignt over them should be reserved might cause oss of votes to the party.

PREPARING TO OCCUPY CUBA.

The Vanguard of the Army, Under Gen Lee, to Start in Two Weeks. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-Plans for the military ecupation of Cuba are being perfected rapidly, and to-day the War Department officials had advanced to the point where they were able to set a definite date for the beginning of the assumption of control over the island. According to the present intention, the vanguard o the army of occupation will leave the United States on Nov. 3, two weeks from to-day Thereafter, until the occupation is completed roops will be landed in Cuba as rapidly as pos

Thereafter, until the occupation is completed, troops will be landed in Cuba as rapidly as possible. While Dec. 1 is the date ast for the formal surrender of authority by the Spaniards, nearly all the cities and towns will have been garrisoned by American soldiers by that time. Havana will not be entered until the date that will mark the end of Spanish sovereignty in the island, but American troops will have landed in the vicinity of the capital and be ready to march in and assume formal control on the day when Spanish authority ends.

The first expedition of the army of occupation will be composed of Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Seventh Army Corps. It will sail from Savannah on Nov. 3, unless something unforesees occurs to prevent the plan from being carried out, and will be landed at Matanzas, fity miles from Havana. On Monday next, according to the arrangements of the War Department, Gen. Lee's corps will begin moving from its present camp at Jacksonville. Fla. to Thunderbolt, Ga., near Savannah. Preparatory orders have been issued to the chief staff officers of the corps, and they will begin the shipment of equipment and supplies in time to have everything ready for the troops when they reach Thunderbolt.

The greatest difficulty that the War Department expects to encounter in the shipment of roops arises from the scarcity of transporta. Only fourteen are now in service on the Atlantic coast, and some of these must be used for the transportation of troops and supplies to and from Santiago and Manzanillo, Cuba, and San Juan and Ponce, Porto Rico. With such a small number at its command the department is dublous as to its ability to place in Cuba for the occupation of Havana a sufficient number of soldiers to garrison the eity on Dec. 1. Another embarrassmentanticipated is found in the quarantine laws in the ports in the United States whence the troops will sail. It is expected that Savannah and other places that may be designated as points of embarkation will compel transports returning from Cuba to emain in qu

the Spanish must relinquish authority is interest to be less auccessful than the Administration had hoped.

Secretary Aiger told a Sun reporter this evening that he had no news from the American Evicuation Commission at Havana. All he had received from the Cuban capital to-day, he said, was a long message from Col. Lee, the head of the party of Quartermasters engaged in selecting earny sites for United States troops, relating solely to specifications for immoer to be used in erecting hospituals and in flooring tents. The most careful attention will be given to the health and comfort of American troops and the Government is sparing no expense or trouble in providing suitable quarters and plenty of wholesome food.

CARTIEM SPREADS IN SPAIN

The Pretender Going to London to Saise Cash for His Revolution.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Bun.

LONDON, Oct. 20,-Don, Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is coming to London next week to endeavor to raise a loan for the purpose of forwarding his plans for a revolution and the seizure of the throne of Spain, which, it is almost openly avowed, will be at tempted as soon as the treaty of peace with the United States is officially signed.

The pretender's propaganda among both the rank and file of the Spanish Army is now extremely active. Advices from Spain indicate a considerable apread of Carlist sympathies in many parts of the country.

RUSSIA AND THE NILE DISPUTE. An Intimation That She Will Side with

France-France's Military Activity. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, in a despatch to that paper on the political situation, says: 'Here also interest in the Nile question is rapidly increasing, and Russia's conduct in this matter will conform to the expectations formed in connection with her alliance with According to the Gazette's correspondent the Russian Finance Minister, act. ing in concert with Count Mouravieff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has attempted to raise large loan in Paris, and a similar attempt wil be made in Berlin.

Paris, Oct. 20.—A despatch from Brest to the

Aurore says that last evening orders were issued for the mobilization of five local classes of reserves. The Mayors upon whom the orders were served were informed, however that the men would only be held in readines. for service, and not be called out definitely until telegraphic instructions to that effec were received. The Echo de Puris says that the military

preparations which are being made do not mean that the Government nourishes bellicose intentions, but certain precautions are neces sary against an enemy who is known to be unscrupulous

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech has provoked very little new press comment. The Matin says if any unfriendly act is committed England will be the delinquent, because she has divided Egypt with everybody except France which had the most right there.

A despatch to the Temps from London as serts that the precise position regarding the Upper Nile question is this:

Great Britain, having declared her claims on Fashoda, asked France to submit whatever proposals she wished to make. M. Delcass the French Foreign Minister, replied plainly that France demanded an outlet on the Nile, a reservation being made concerning the geo graphical points to be determined upon. Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, is now consulting his colleagues on the subject.

The Municipal Council of Paris has adopted resolution expressing the hope that the Government, without neglecting the material and moral interests of the country, will employ every effort to obviate a serious conflict with Great Britain and the consequences thereof. LONDON, Oct. 20 .- The speech delivered at North Shields yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks

Beach, in which he declared that there were greater evils than war, and that Englanwould not shrink from anything that might ome, has further stimulated discussion of the Fashoda situation. Nearly all of the afternoon newspapers contain leading articles on the subject. The Pall Mall Gazette's article is headed

Worse Things Than War," and points out the advantages that England would be likely to gain in case of war.
The St. James's Gazette says: "There is reason for England to be calm, not because of the

reports that France is arming, which we do not believe, but because we are as ready with our national defences as ever in our history." The Westminster Gazette praises the Cabinet Council's skilful management of the Fashoda affair, and says: "Public opinion, though firm

concerning the substance of the dispute, requires Lord Salisbury to do nothing to increase France's difficulties "

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

Two Nurses Who Attended Herr Barsch Now Ill-A Popular Scare.

Special Cuble Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, Oct. 20 .- The death on Tuesday from bubonie plague of Herr Barsch, a sur gical assistant employed in the laboratory of Prof. Nothnagel, has been followed by the sick ness of the two nurses who attended him. This has caused a scare among a section of the public, and indignation is expressed at the imporation of the bacilli of the Indian plague, which led to Barsch's death. There seems to have been carelessness in the keeping of the animals that were being subjected to experiment with the culture germs of the disease. Barsel did not disinfect himself and did not even wash his hands after tending the animals. A movement is on foot to induce the Government to stop the experiments, and a petition has been sent to the Burgomaster to that effect. Notice has been given in the Reichsrath of an interellation on the subject.

It is not certain whether the nurses are sufering from bubonic plague or nervousness Dr. Muller, the physician who attended Barsch s now isolated, though he is well. Physicians ridicule the scare.

WILL NORTH CHINA BE RUSSIAN Merchants Befuse to Contract for English Goods for the Pekin Region.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON. Oct. 20 .- A despatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says that merchants refuse o contract for English goods for northern China, declaring that that part of the country will be Russian territory in the spring.

EXPLOSION ON A NEW TORPEDO BOAT Three Men Killed on the Davis While She Was Making Her Trial Trip.

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 20 .- On the trial trip of the new Government torpedo boat Davis today some boiler tubes burst. Three men were killed and four were badly injured. All the dead and wounded men were members of th

rew. The dead are H. Woods, C. McNuley and P. Luethie. The wounded are A. Johnson, A Buehl, W. Woods and B. Ryan.

Guarantees of Sugar Prices Withdrawn

The American Sugar Refining Company has withdrawn the guarantees on prices that have ately been provailing. This action has been followed by a withdrawal of similar guarantees by the independent sugar refining interests headed by Howell & hon. The guarantees were, in brief, that if the market declined be-fore the delivery of purchased sugar the sugar would be billed to the purchasers at the prices current the day they received it. The with-drawal may mean further cutting of prices.

Wreck Sighted in the Sound. Capt. Charles Keene of the schooner A. R.

Keene, bound from Hillsboro, N. B., for New-ark, N. J., reports that when his vessel was about twelve miles north of Plum Island on Oct. 19, he sighted what had the appearance of being the upper deck—about 100 feet long— of a steamship with wreekage attached. There was also some wreekage affeat further away. Plum Island is off the northeast extremity of Long Island, almost due south of New London. ROOSEVELT HAS THE TOWN.

HE TALKS AT FOUR MEETINGS AND WINS THEM ALL.

Began on the West Side Among Congresse man Quigg's Valiant Supporters and Wended His Way in Trinmph to the Rash -German-Americans Revolt Against Ride derism and Give the Colonel a Hearty Greeting - Wildly Enthusiastic Assems blages at Durland's Biding Academy Across the Way at a Bicycle Academy, at Macaperchor Hall and at the Control Opera House-Big Overflow Meetings.

The Hon, Lamuel E. Quigg's Congress district outdid last night even the borough of Brooklyn in the magnitude and the enthsesiasm of its reception to Col. Theodore Booses velt. Durland's Riding Academy, which holds more people by a thousand than the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors, The plaza in front of it and the streets on either side were jammed with cheering crowds, and from early evening until late at night the city im the neighborhood of Eighth avenue and Fiftyninth street was in an uproar. It was the President of the Republican County Committee's own meeting. It answered, as could have been answered in no other way, any question that there might have been about the lovalts and the earnestness of the work of the Repube lican organization for its candidate for Gove

At 7 o'clock the Riding Academy was jammed with a cheering crowd. The people cheered everything and everybody, and when the name of Theodore Boosevelt was mentioned they leaped up and roared until there wasn't a chees left in them, and the band had to play to give them a chance to get their breath. They cheered themselves out, and then they resorted to a new sort of applause. It consisted of hearse bellows through megaphones improvised from newspapers, and the bellows sounded like the roll of thunder.

A SERTHING MASS OF ENTRUSIASM.

platform had been built in the centre on the Eighth avenue side of the Riding Academy, and the seats on that were reserved for Republicans of prominence, who, when they apruffled appearance that a man might who had been having a fierce tusale with a cable car. Is was the result of the pulling and hauling and hustling that they had to undergo in forcing their way through the crowd that jammed the streets and the entrance to the building, Among these Republicans were C. N. Boves, John Proctor Clark, Chauncey M. Depew, George T. Ball, Frank Brainard, City Court Justice W. M. K. Olcott and Senator Ford. Dr. Depaw was of the late arrivals. He came with Col. Roosevelt and when the two are rived the crowd went wild. Everybody was on foot. Some leaped up on chairs. Handkerchiefs and hats and overcoats were waved and a roar of welcome from the thousands of throats nearly tore the roof off of the building. It was Roosevelt enthusiasm. It wouldn't down. It swept over the audience and back again and over and back. It increased in volume and died away, only to ncrease again and roll and roar like a young Niagara.

CHAIRMAN'S TASK NO SINECURE.

Col. Roosevelt acknowledged the reception with bows, and the cheering lasted long after he had made his acknowledgments at seated himself near Dr. Depew. C. N. Boven was the Chairman of the meeting, and when he finally was able to make himself heard. which was not until after a quartet had sung the crowd into silence, he said:

"The Democratic party declares that the only questions to be considered by voters this year arise out of State issues and that national ssues have nothing to do with the controversy, The Republican party says that State and national issues are inseparable. There are thirtyfour Congressmen to be elected in New York, and on the success of the Republican party depends the upholding of the policy of President McKinley's Administration

At the mention of President McKinley's name the crowd was on its feet again, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. When he could proceed, Mr. Bovee said that the Republican party did not shrink from the discussion of State issues, and then he talked of good gove ernment and eulogized Col. Roosevelt. convention had ever registered the popular will," he said, "it was the convention at Saratoga, and if ever a convention had nothing whatever to do with the selection of a candia

date. It was the convention at Syracuse." Mr. Bovee referred to Col. Roosevelt's record in the State Assembly, in the office of Police Commissioner, in the office of Federal Civil Service Commissioner, and finally in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He comcluded by saying: "It is now my pleasure to present to you the soldler, the patriot, the statesman, and the next Governor of the State of New York, Col. Theodore Boosevelt,"

The rising of Col. Roosevelt and the audienes was simultaneous. The Colonel raised his hand for slience, but he might as well have tried to stop the wind from blowing. The people jumped up and down and cheered and shouted and waved things at him "You're all right!" and yelled. with you. Teddy," and a thousand other things until finally they tired themselves and Col. Roosevelt got a chance to speak. "I think," said the Colonel, "that by this time my opponents are pretty well satisfied that they can' raise an issue on which I won't meet them. There were half a dozen shouts of "You're all right. Teddy," and "Put it to 'em now, give it to 'em hard." When the Colonel could he

resumed his speech. He said:

COL. BOOSEVELT'S SPEECH. "The most important State issue before us, the most important State issue that can ever arise, is the independence and honesty of the judiciary. Our opponents have just refused to renominate a Democratic Judge who had been twenty-eight years on the bench, and against whose conduct as Judge not a word could be said. But to quote their own language, he had, while Judge, 'refused to recognize obligations to Tammany Hall,' and for this reason they are seeking the disgrace of Judge Daly. I am glad that the Republicans had the wisdom and the public spirit themselves to nominate this Democrat, for the first and most vital interest in public affairs is to see cure the purity and independence of the bench. were the purity and independence of the bench. We want Judges who, when they are on the bench, will emphatically refuse to recognize their obligations to any political organization, because we hold that a Judge has no such obligations: that his obligations are to the people and to his own conscience and to nothing else. Not content with refusing to renominate Judge Daly, our opponents are now endeavoring to blacken his character. They say, for sooth, that Tweed testified against him, well. I should be exceedingly sorry if Tweed had testified in his favor. If the people of this county permit Judges to be defeated and elected because they recognize their obligations to Tammany Hall, we shall then be in measurable distance of the state of affairs of twenty-eight years ago, when we had on the bench three Judges, Barnard, Cardons and McCunn, who did recognize such obligations and who were impeached because of that very fact. If you of this county to your duty, you will make our opponents understand once for all that no such return to the principles that once brought the bench of New York into discredit will be nermitted. Hemember, also, that if this species of interference with the judiciary succeeds in this county, it will not be long before the attempt is made to introduce it in the State at large. You can rebuke it effectually in but one way, and that is by burying in overwhelming defeat the political organization that it responsible for it.

"You must bury them by your votes, you cannot vote unless you register." We want Judges who, when they are on the